

200,000 ARE DYING IN RUSSIAN FAMINE

Hoover Issues Statement of Food Conditions, Blaming Lenine and Trotsky

CHILDREN ARE FED FIRST

Red Guard and Workmen Have Second Priority—Bourgeoisie Fare Last, Badly

By the Associated Press. Paris, April 12.—Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, has issued a statement concerning the feeding of Russia. The statement says: "With regard to the rumors of food relief to Russia, Mr. Hoover stated that numbers of projects from various sources have been laid before him for provisioning the people in the larger cities of Russia, Dr. Nansen, head of the Norwegian food mission to the United States, and other eminent neutrals came to Paris some time ago with proposals for relief (wards missing) of the first order and have therefore all been referred to the committee of four as they arose."

"The relief of the administration has carried on a great deal of investigation as to the present food conditions in Russia. The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated. A very conservative estimate would indicate that upward of 200,000 people are directly or indirectly dying from the food shortage monthly at the present moment, and the situation is likely to grow in intensity as the season progresses."

Children Cared for First. "Under the distribution system rigidly enforced by the soviet government in the larger cities, the children have the first priority on the food supply by way of meal service in the schools, which are open to children of all classes. The Red Guard and workmen have the second priority, and the bourgeoisie and intellectual classes, etc., receive the remainder."

"Our reports would indicate that the children who attend the schools are being reasonably cared for, that the Red Guard is receiving a sufficient ration, but that the burden of the shortage falls on the middle, upper and intellectual classes and threatens their considerable extinction before the next harvest."

"How far this will be the practical result, however, is a little difficult to determine, because of the great migration to the country. The population of Petrograd has decreased by 70 per cent. Bolshevism Cause of Famine. "The Lenin and Trotsky socialization of the processes of production has so wrecked both production and distribution as to create a state of famine in a country which formerly contributed so largely to the food supply of the world."

Paris advices last night stated that Doctor Nansen and others had been conferring with President Wilson, Mr. Hoover and other members of the Inter-Allied relief council, in an effort to arrange for the feeding of the larger cities of Russia, especially Petrograd, and that President Wilson Thursday had presented a proposition to the committee of four to send food to soviet Russia if the Bolsheviki would accept hostilities.

This proposition, however, met with serious opposition, it was added, particularly from the French, on the ground that it would constitute recognition of the soviet government. Mr. Hoover was quoted as saying that his reports supported Doctor Nansen's account of conditions in Russia, but that as all projects for feeding Russia involved political consideration, such projects invariably had been referred to the council of four.

HALF OF U. S. ARMY BACK TO CIVIL LIFE

Demobilization Leaves Less Than 2,000,000 Soldiers in American Forces

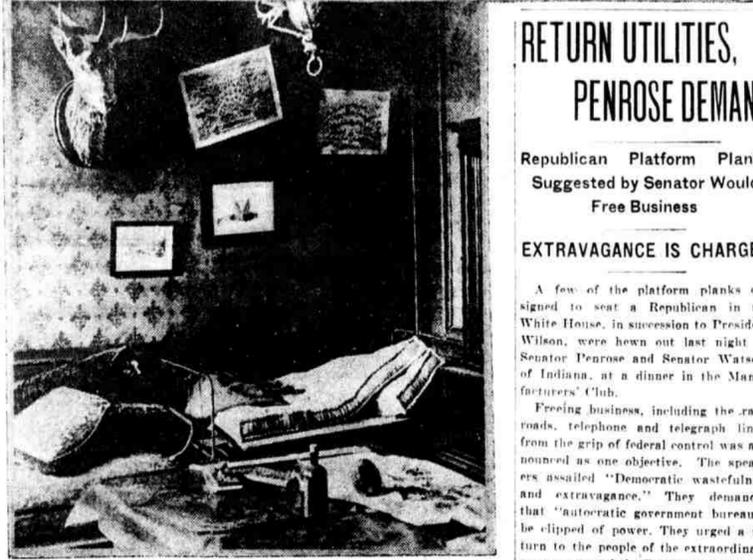
Washington, April 12.—(By A. P.)—Demobilization has reduced the total strength of the American army below 2,000,000. Complete reports to April 8, announced today by General March, showed the aggregate strength on that date to be 1,980,506. Since November 11, 1918, 686,114 men have sailed for home, and up to April 8, 605,772 had been landed. There have been returned to civil life 1,701,469 officers and men—50 per cent of the officers and 46 per cent of the men who were in the army when the armistice was signed. Discharge orders now total 1,925,000.

Comparing this progress with the demobilization of the Union army following the Civil War, General March pointed out that the largest number of the Civil War forces occupied the War Department from May, 1865, to November, 1866, a total of 1,023,021 officers and men of the volunteers being discharged in that time. After the Spanish-American War, between September 5, 1898, and June 22, 1899, only 173,397 officers and men were mustered out. Enlistments under the special overseas volunteer system have reached a total of 7961. It was indicated that the first contingent of 1000 men of these replacements would start from Camp Meade before May 1. Health conditions in the expeditionary forces, General March said, were "remarkable," less than 12,000 men having been entered on the sick reports for the week of March 27. In the United States conditions were described as very good.

AIR MAIL TO ARGENTINA

British Company Asks Concession for South American Service. Buenos Aires, April 12.—(By A. P.)—A British airplane manufacturing company has asked the Argentine Government for a concession for an aerial mail service. The company, it is said, plans to make Buenos Aires the headquarters of its service which will touch all the main cities in South America.

WHERE CZAR OF RUSSIA AND FAMILY WERE KILLED



At top is the room in the Ipatiev house in Ekaterinburg, Siberia, where Czar Nicholas and his family were murdered by the Bolsheviki guards on the night of July 16-17, 1918. The walls show marks of the killing of the royal family. Below is the room occupied by the Czar and his family. The former Czar, Nicholas, the Czarvitch and the four Grand Duchesses were aroused at 2 o'clock in the morning, led downstairs into a room below their sleeping quarters and put to death by the guards.

L'ITALIA CHIUDE LE FRONTIERE BAVARES

Il Comandante Italiano nel Tirolo Emanata Tale Ordine per Prevenire la Propaganda Bolscevica

Geneva, 11 aprile.—Dispacci ricevuti da Innsbruck rapportano che il Comandante Italiano nel Tirolo ha ordinato la chiusura delle frontiere della Baviera, in attesa che si stabilisca se il movimento bolscevico possa propagarsi in Italia.

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SCRANTON GETS ROTARIANS

Fifth District Association Will Hold Next Convention There. Harrisburg, Pa., April 12.—(By A. P.)—The 1919 convention of the Rotary Clubs of the fifth district, International Association of Rotary Clubs, will be held in Scranton, Pa. This was decided at the closing session of the 1918 convention here yesterday. Frank W. Cummings, of Lancaster, was selected as nominee for the office of governor of the fifth district, to succeed Howard C. Fry, of this city. Twenty-three cities were represented at the conference.

Hear U. S. Contractors' Claims

Colonel W. B. Ladue, United States engineer here, has been notified by the War Department to hear claims for compensation to contractors for work on river or harbor improvements entered into but not completed prior to April 6, 1917, the date of the entry of the United States into war with Germany.

FOE RULE TOTTERS, MUEHLON ASSERTS

Socialist Parties Too Closely Linked With Junkers to Permit Lasting Control

By the Associated Press. Gumligen, Switzerland, April 12.—"I do not believe the present German public opinion government of Ebert and Scheidemann, or the independent Republican governments in Germany will exist much longer," said Dr. William Muehlon, the former Krupp director, to the Associated Press correspondent.

BLAMES KAISER FOR WAR

"The railroads have been the subjects of adverse legislation. Before the war they could not handle themselves, and it became necessary that they should be taken over. Before they were taken over the railroad was board handed in a manner which evoked the admiration of the nation, but because of the Sherman act they could not combine, and this could not meet the needs of the nation in war. And so they were put under the control of one man, under the principle that one director could not combine, thus meeting the requirements of the Sherman act."

"I am opposed to government control of anything that the industries of the nation could handle themselves, and no one knows the future. What we want to do is to make it possible to preserve competition in trade and industry and prevent the inauguration of an autocracy in America."

"Rather than discuss the question of the destiny of the Kaiser, the allied conference at Paris should hasten to make favorable peace terms as soon as possible, because our women and children are starving. We need, first of all, food, and as quickly as possible, otherwise Spartacism and Bolshevism will spread, involving the ruin of our people."

"When asked whether, in his opinion, the former emperor was responsible for the war, Dr. Muehlon replied: "Yes, he was. If the Kaiser had raised a finger against Vienna, war would never have come."

By Muehlon thought that large indemnities should be paid by Germany to Belgium and devastated France for the rebuilding of destroyed villages and towns and for the reorganization of the devastated provinces, but he did not agree that the Allies should demand any such sum as five hundred billion francs, as he considered the imposition of such a sum would cripple Germany for centuries.

"If the Allies insist on such severe conditions," he continued, "we can offer no resistance except a passive one. All our industries would die out gradually as a consequence of such action on the part of the Allies."

Referring to the position of the Krupp works, the former director of this munition plant said: "The Krupp factory was built solely for the manufacture of guns and ammunition and for other war purposes. An effort is being made here to construct locomotives, automobiles and planes, but this is being done under the disadvantage of lack of experience and with the certainty that money will be lost in competition with American and English factories."

RETURN UTILITIES, PENROSE DEMAND

Republican Platform Planks Suggested by Senator Would Free Business

EXTRAVAGANCE IS CHARGED

A few of the platform planks designed to seat a Republican in the White House, in succession to President Wilson, were hewn out last night by Senator Penrose and Senator Watson, of Indiana, at a dinner in the Manufacturers' Club. Freeing business, including the railroads, telephone and telegraph lines, from the grip of federal control was announced as one objective. The speakers assailed "Democratic wastefulness and extravagance." They demanded that "autocratic government bureaus" be clipped of power. They urged a return to the people of the extraordinary powers granted the President during the war.

A high protective tariff will be needed, and needed soon, declared Senator Penrose, as an aid to American business in the international industrial rivalry following the war.

Senator Watson's address was devoted to the railroad situation and government ownership. He attacked the league of nations as at present proposed. He said he would not vote for any part that involved an abrogation of the Monroe Doctrine or that made the United States a mandatory for any nation "not under the shadow of the flag of the United States."

"If I had the power," said the senator, "I would change the thought of America back to its business enterprises, and would create a sentiment friendly to business. The unfriendly attitude of the nation toward business started with the hostility to the railroads, and it spread to all great business enterprises. I believe this attitude toward business should be changed because I believe business men are honest and have ideals of patriotism."

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EIGHT-HOUR DAY INCLUDED IN LEAGUE

Peace Conference Recognizes Principles by Adopting Report of Commission on Labor

EQUAL WAGES FOR WOMEN

By the Associated Press. Paris, April 12.—The Peace Conference assembled in the fourth plenary session yesterday, with a distinguished personnel and with the international labor report as the sole topic of discussion.

It was the first gathering since President Wilson left for the United States on the presentation of the covenant of the league of nations, and was chiefly interesting as one of the rare occasions when all the delegates meet each other, now that most of the daily procedure has passed into the hands of the council of four.

The gathering was in the grand hall of the foreign office, with its rich blue and gold decorations and glittering mirrors and chandeliers. President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George and President Poincaré were the centers of attention as they gathered at the head of the table, as they are recognized as embodying the power of the conference.

The report of the committee was adopted by the Peace Conference with amendments proposed by George Nicoll Barnes, minister without portfolio in the British cabinet, and one of the representatives of his country on the labor committee.

Unionism Recognized. Recommendations embodied in the report adopted by the conference include the following: Employed men and workers should be allowed the right of association for all lawful purposes.

No child should be permitted to be employed in industry or commerce before the age of fourteen, and every child should have reasonable opportunities for mental and physical education. Between the years of fourteen and eighteen young persons of either sex may be employed at work which is not harmful to their physical development, on condition that their technical or general education is assured.

Every worker has the right to a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life, having regard to the civilization of his time and his country.

Equal pay should be given to women and men for work of equal value in quantity and quality.

8-hour Day; 48-hour Week. Limitation is recommended of the hours of work in industry on the basis of eight hours a day and forty-eight hours a week, subject to exception in countries in which climatic conditions, industrial development, or other special circumstances render the industrial efficiency of the workers substantially different. The International Labor Conference will recommend a basis approximately equivalent to the above for the adoption of such countries.

When Mr. Barnes recognized he offered a motion approving the draft of a convention to create a permanent organization for the promotion of international labor conditions.

To Meet in Washington. In moving the adoption of the labor movement, Mr. Barnes said it was anticipated that the first meeting of the permanent organization would be held at Washington next October. This announcement brought President Wilson to his feet with the assurance that such a labor gathering in the American capital would be given the warmest welcome and support.

President Wilson again spoke briefly, paying a warm tribute to the part played by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in preparing the report.

Before the report was adopted, Emile Vanderveelde, the Belgian labor delegate, made what was in effect a minority report. He advocated the admission to the international labor conference of delegates from countries with which a state of war still exists, saying that, otherwise, he felt there might be held another conference where the proletariat from all countries would be represented, and which would yield more power than the conference to be held in Washington next October.

He concluded by saying that questions relative to the adoption of an eight-hour day, equality of salaries for men and women workers and legislation dealing with night work must be settled.

"There are two ways to arrive at these results," he said. "One is the Russian way and the other the British method. I prefer the latter."

Advertisement for Hotel Martinique, Broadway, 324 & 324 1/2, New York. Features 600 rooms, 400 baths, and a specialty of 155 pleasant rooms with private bath for \$3 per day.

Advertisement for Hotel Fredonia, Hotel Continental, Hotel New England, and Burlington Hotel, all in Atlantic City, N. J.

Large advertisement for John Wanamaker's piano business, celebrating twenty years at the top. Includes text about dependable pianos, fair fixed prices, and lists of piano makers like Chickering, Schomacker, Emerson, Lindeman, Knabe, Haines Bros., Marshall and Wendell, and J. C. Campbell.

Large advertisement for Alaska, featuring a cartoon character and text promoting the air of the sea, the smell of the sea, and the sound of the sea. Includes information about the Canadian Pacific Railway and ticket office.